An Unircessary Enterprise on Foot-Some Striking Scenes in Current Plays-Man-ager Paimer Finds a Play at Last-News of Foreign Plays and Foreign Players, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCH-SIF: That I should pre-

THE SAN'S approval of any performance with the limit be identified does not need to be said, for the influence of its notices, and I believe alike I have the independence and sincerity. Therefore of any in their independence and sincerity. Therefore of any emission, however unfavorable, which is based on facts I have no right to complain; but when it asserts facts and the second of the second of the simplest stage stage which is a grave violation of the simplest stage subjects, and which I uniformly visit with my employed the subjects of the second to myself requires that I enter my earnest protest.

FRANCIS WILBOX.

Mr. Wilson's letter was called out by a com-ment in THE SUN'S review of "Half a King" upon a fault in the acting of Lulu Glaser, the principal actress in the company, now with him at the Knickerbocker. The fault consisted in laying from the assumed character, and, quite in her own individual capacity, talking to other performers. As she indulged in it while Mr. Wilson was on the stage and in his plain sight, the critic said that the comedian seemed to con-done the offence. It is pleasant to know that Mr. Wilson does not mean to let Miss Glaser secome addicted to such a bad habit. She is a elever and very promising young actress, else it rould not have been worth while to correct her in public print. There is no habit more deorable in acting that that of dropping, even for the briefest moment, away from the character that is being portrayed, or from the prescribed actions of the play that is being performed. This is as true of comic opera as it is of serious drama. From the actor of a leading role in a tragedy down to the chorus girl in the back row of a burlesque, every performer should altend strictly to business. The hour or two that the actor is before an audience makes a very snort day's work, and he should be industrious every minute. That is what his manager and his audiers pay him for. That is what he is there for. He is not hired to amuse himself, or his companions on the stage, but the people at the other side of the footlights, and they always have a feeling of resentment whenever they see him come playing for them to play with his comraites. Miss Glaser is an ide little actres. She won't be naughty any more. She won't want to, and, besides, Mr. Wilson won't let her. formed. This is as true of comic opera as it is of

The proposition to undertake in this city s series of performances which shall resemble in character those given by the Théâtre Blanc, in Paris, reveals how little real need there is in New York for any such enterprise. The "White Theatre" was founded in Paris by Mile. Samary, sister of the actress of that name who was before her death, ten years ago, one of the best known members of the Comedia Française. The surviving Mile. Samary discovered that there was in the French capital no theatre which presented regularly plays of a class that young girls could witness, and the necessity for some institution with an unsullied repertoire struck her with particular force when she wanted, on one occasion, to take her young niece to the play and had to give up the idea because there was not on that evening a solitary drama which she could conscientiously allow a young girl to see to be performed at any theatre. Her "Théfire Blanc" was founded, and the first season was so successful that on the 25th of this

atre Blanc" was founded, and the first season was so successful that on the 25th of this month a company of well-known actors will resume the work of acting plays that are entirely free from offence.

There never was a time when New York stood less in need of any similar theatre than it does to-day. The necessity for it in Parls appears plain enough, where the stage has always been devoted to the exhibitation of various kinds of immorality to an extent which kept young girls out of the theater. Here there has not been any such influence that lasted for more than a brief period. Two years ago a fashion set in which inundated the stage with plays of a strongly sexual nature, which were supposed to satisfy a public demand for the discussion of these subjects in the playhouse. But it is doubtful if any one of them ever met with any great popular success. The plays of Oscar Wilde, several of Arthur Pinero's later dramas came atrongly under the influence of this movement. But it is a fact that none of Oscar Wilde's plays was ever profitable in this country to the ininager who produced it. Their immorality, if there was any in pieces su artificial, lay chiefly in their flippant and careless treatment of really serious subjects. Henry Arthur Jones who infused much of this style into his own plays began to lose popularity so soon as he did, and Pinero's "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" and "The Benefit of the Doubt," apart from their merits as dramatic works, were quite unsuccessful in their appeals to popular liking, not only in New York, but in London. There was a time, however, when the influence of the so-callest" problem" play was very generally represented on our stage.

But the pendulum swung back with a force that left no doubt as to the genuineness of the revulsion against these dramas. The public, weary of finding them in the theatres, rushed to the first successful contrast that was offered.

to the first successful contrast that was offered. Managers, tired of losing money on producing them, eagerly put forward whatever seemed likely to tempt the new assertion of public thate. A successful dose of romanticism was the first effective antidote here, and evidently there is enough public gratitude toward the class of play that swept away the pieces audicuces had not wanted to see, but were compelled to watch if they went to the theatre, to keep alive a sturdy tasts for the romantic play. Any compromise between plays of this class and the sort of immorality that would be peralcious is immossible. So the New York stage to-day offers not a single popular performance that is not free from offence.

The successful plays have always been the

offers not a single popular performance that is not free from offence.

The successful plays have always been the clean plays, even if the reverse of the rule is not true, and the dramas now on view offer a striking llustration of the truth of this. "Rosemary." "Secret Service," and "An Enemy to the King" are marked successes of the theatrical season, and there is no suggestion of impurity in any one of them. In the lighter forms of enterialment the field is just as clear. "Lost, Strayed or Stolen," "Half a King," and "The Geisha" need not offend the most fastifious, Luckily, New York has no need of a "White Theatre." The public sees to it in its generally effective way that they are all kept white—or hearly so.

In several of the theatres not devoted to spectacular productions the season has already brought to view some scenes admirable enough in their way to attract especial attention. In her production of "Mary Pennington, Spinster, at Palmer's, Georgia Cayvan has provided what is often the most difficult stage effect to create. The room in which the action passes is an exceptionally tasteful, livable apartment not at all like the usual desolate stage drawing room, which is a chilling place to contemplate. The walls are of light green and the chimney of white and blue tiles. The window, with its leaded panes, looks out over an English landscape, and the broad window seats add their atmosphere of comfort to the aspect of the room. The old-fashioned furniture, with the broad sofas and the mahogany chairs, as well as the small objects about the room, cor tribute to make the scene unusually tasteful and attractive. In just this kind of a scene one finds most often some glaring monstrosity of an apartment that leads to a wonder whether or Dainters ever see interiors that are in The third act of "Secret Service" in aroun of a public building used as a subh binaroun by the Confederate soldiers, old decorations of the room are damaged a wires stretched about it, and in many the phaser has fallen from the walls. In or way the scene is as effective as the stable living room that Miss Caybas provided for her play. In "An ye to the King" at the Lyceum scene of the third act is a ruined and the second act the same of the third act is a ruined, and the general effect of the view is half for the trees grow about the ruined build. It is a beautiful picture, romantic and its about the forest scene of the second act the same that of the story the trees is weedland view as charming as that of second act the same that of a year ago. The above the other than the same of the second act the same of the second act the same that of a year ago. The above the second. In one way or another come to be used an accumulation of the chairs, and weapons about the flat the scene seems suffocatingly dior a while, and loses all sense of a mainer in which he French atmosphere preserved in "Lost, Strayed or at the Fifth Avonue Theatre was the merits of that amusing play gived full credit from the first, isom sens, with its bare, gray walls, of this, and no other color in the handle fed uniforms of the sodders, is platures me, and so is the flower full taken. The time of the incality is measured in the actress's bounder, with all taken the actress's bounder, with all taken at its the effect of the list, will take the sense that the formal taken and rose-colored hang-dare calcrate is the effect of the list, will take the first the effect of the list, will take the first bounder that the formal taken the formal project of the list park, but additionally in the colored park but additionally in the colored park but additionally in the colored park but additional colored to the colored park but additional colored colored park bu ined people to see in that park, but adif moved from a comic opera point of
it to be a sported is the palace, and in
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itself for several children to play and
itself for several children to play and
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that simplies most of the Paris
to the lost act. Nursemads and
begins and peddiers, as well as gaylyactions, are the viscolous figures that
it as act at lively and put at the end of
a tractically the best exposition of its

original spirit and locality. It is always an agreeable task to note these meritorious scones in current plays, for it sometimes happens at the close of a season that there are fewer good ones to be recalled than those that are rather a painful reminiscence.

Manager Palmer will open his Great Northern Theatre, in Chicago, with a new play writ-ten by Charles Kiein and J. I. C. Clarke. This is the definite announcement of the final plans for the theatre, which have for various reasons been changed from time to time. This play is the one which the two dramatists wrote for Henry Miller. It is as yet unnamed, and the scene is laid in England, Henry Miller and Virginia Harned will have the leading rôles. It was first said that a remantic melodrama by Paul Potter would be the opening play at Mr. Palmer's Chicago theatre, and later a piece by

Paul Potter would be the opening play at Mr. Palmer's Chicago theatre, and later a viece by Henry Guy Carleton was selected. Charles Coghlan's "Madame," which was acted here at Palmer's last sprine, was thought of for a while, but the piece of Mesers. Klein and Clarke will be used.

Sarah Bernhardt has finally produced in Paris her "Camille" with the characters dressed in the costumes of the period in which the action occurred. As the book was written in 1848 it was decided that the actual time of the story was 1840. One judgment on the experiment was that the women looked well, while the men did not, and that the interest of the later scenes of the drama was strong erough to make the fashion of the costumes seem unimportant.

One of the actors in a revival of "Richard III." at the Lyceum Theatrein London in the year 1877 was Arthur Pinero, now the best known among English playwrights. He played the small part of Lord Rivers. Another subordinate rôle in that production was acted by R. C. Carton, another successful dramatist and the author of "Liberty Hall."

Justin Huntley McCarthy is making an adoption to the stage of Anthony Hope's novel, "A Man of Mark."

Olyan Nethersole will act in Joseph Hatton's play "When Greek Meets Greek" a part which, unimportant in the original arrangement of the play, has been elaborated to suit her talents. It will be made the principal play of her season here.

Negro Singers at the Star.

There was a novelty in Sunday concerts last night when a long programme was given at the Star Theatre by a company composed entirely of negroes. Their imaginative press agent described them on the bills as "Eminent Ebony Entertainers," and the alliteration was more were most of them entertainers, but few of them were ebony, and though their performance was characteristic in many particulars, the majority of them were very light in color.

The "Black Patti," with whom New York audiences have been for several years familiar, was the feature of the performance, but a new comer, described as the "Black Jean de Reszke," shared with her the honor of appropriated nomenclature, although he failed to establish his claim as well as the prima donna did.

Patti." disdained as usual anything less ambitious than her customary selections, and her principal contribution to the concert last pight was Gounod's "Plus grand dans sons obscurité"
The "Black Jean de Reszke," whom the programme admitted to be in reality Lloyd G.
Gibbs, was less ambitious. The taste of audiences that go to hear negroes sing was very
plainly shown by the applause which
followed the first number. This was sung
by a chorns and several soloists who
kept down to familiar negro melodies. They
sang them well, and with the significance that
only negroes themselves can give to them, and
the audience, which was large, responded enthusiastically to the singers' efforts. But that
was the last opportunity that the audience had
to get what it most wanted. The rest of the
singers confined themselves to ordinary music
hall songs, or to sentimental ballads, which
they were quite unable to do as well as the
persons they were imitating.

It was surprising to see that there were so
many negro performers available. No less than
fifty must have appeared last night, and, from
the assurance with which they acted, they were
evidently not beginners. But none of them
seemed to realize that they were doing just the
things that the white originals they were imitating could easily excel them in.

Two women with good contralto voices, full of
the genuine negro quality, were entirely unimpressive in a familiar serio-comic song. One
baritone sang the Toreador's song from "Carmen," and another with a characteristically
negro voice gave a familiar English bailad. The
perversity with which they clung to the things
they could not do well, and ignored what they
might have done admirably, was exasperating.

There was one performer among them who retained all his natural qualities, but he was not a
singer. He gave a monologue that was full of
characteristic humor. The rest of the performers might have learned from the favor with
which the audience greeted him as well as the
real negro songs which commenced the concert
what the people had come there to hear. But
they didn't seem to, and they prefer, apparentby, to remain commonplace imitators rather
than was Gounod's "Plus grand dans sons obscurité" The "Black Jean de Reszke," whom the pro-

A Once Wealthy Farmer Dies in a Poor-

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 11,-Benjamin Smith, once well known all over this State, died yesterday in the Franklin township poorhouse. He was born at Millstone in 1809, and inherited from his parents several fine farms. Being a shrewd investor and money maker, he became wealthy. He married, but his wife diel many years ago, and he lived alone on one of his Som-erset county farms. He was a personal friend of Frederick Frelinghuyaen, Secretary of State of Frederick Freingaussen, Secretary of State under President Arthur, and on several occa-sions the President and Mr. Freingaussen were guests at his home.

Generosity was Mr. Smith's chief fault, and his wealth dwindled away through foolish loans.

Sayville's New Catholic Church Dedicated, SAYVILLE, L. I., Oct. 11.-The new Roman Catholic Church of St. Lawrence was dedicated to-day by Bishop McDonnell. The Rev. E. J. McGolsick, rector of St. Cecilia's Church, Brooklyn, celebrated mass. The sermon was Brooklyn, celebrated mass. The sermon was preached by the Rev. P. F. O'Hara, rector of St. Anthony's Church. The musical programme was under the direction of Louis Hannweber, organist of St. Ceoilla's Church. At vespers this evening the celebrant was the Rev. John T. Woods, rector of Holy Cross Church, Flatbush. The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. William T. McGuirl, rector of the Visitation Church, Brooklyn.

DIED.

BOWRON.—Suddenly, at 2 o'clock Sunday after-noon, Charles H. Bowron, axed 82 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

BRIGGS. Mrs. Louisa Briggs, on Sunday. Oct. 11, in the 57d year of her age. Funeral private. Washington papers please copy. BROWN .- At Sharon, Oct. 11. Katherine Lee, wife

of Paul F. Brown, aged 26 years.
CHAPIN.—The members of the Democratic Club
of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral of Frederick H. Chapin, a Governor of the club, from his late residence. 47 irving place, on Monday, Oct. 12, at 11 A. M.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER, President, JAMES A. BRIGGS, Secretary.

FRAZEE, -At Jersey City, on Oct. 10, after a lingering lilness, Capt, Laurence F. Frazes, in the 84th

year of his age. | Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 283 York st., Jersey City, this (Monday) evening, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock. Interment at New Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday.

BRANT, -At his residence, Sing Sing, N. Y., on Saturdsy, Oct. 10, William Harrison Grant, in his 52d year. uneral private. Washington, D. C., papers please

HANTY, -Suddenly, at her residence, 334 East 58d st., on Friday, Oct. 9, 18v6, Martha, wife of Robert Friends and relatives respectfully invited. Funeral service Monday at | P. M. Interment in Green-

EROME. - Suddenly, at her residence, Morri-Park, Long Island, on Sunday, Oct. 11, of heart failure, Mrs. Elizabeth McAllister Jerome, wife of Leonard W. Jerome. Funeral services at her late residence on Wednes-day, Oct. 14, at 10 a. M. MANNING.—At rest on the morning of the 11th

inst., Amelia, the beloved wife of William H. Mar ning and daugnter of the late Wallace and Deborah Smith, aged 65 years 7 months and 24 days.

Funeral services to be held at her late residence, 69 Essex st., on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 1 P. 3 Patchogue and Rockland county papers please

QUACKENBUSH .- At Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 10, 1896, after a lingering illness, Heater Mead, widow of Androw Quackenbush, in her Soth year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Peter De Mott, 44 Essek st., Hackensack, on Tues-day morning, Oct. 13, at 10:30, without further notice. Carriages will meet train leaving New York, foot Desbrosses and Cortlandt sta, at 9:30.

Special Motices.

THESE WILL. URE YOUR COLD.

The Russian and Turkis; maths in Larayette place, are a sure and speedy cure for a cold. Two or three baths, and often one, followed by a pack, will sweat it out.

THE USE OF THE MONEY METALS

An unexpected demand for money early it the week, and a consequent rise in the rates of interest, have again set the tide of gold flowing this way, and there is no telling now when it will stop. What has become of the \$46,000,000 and more received since Sept. 1 it is difficult to explain. The Treasury has got only \$25,000,000 of it in exchange for paper currency, and but \$12,000,000 have gone into New York banks. This leaves \$9,000,000 to be accounted for. either as having been sent to interior points or as being hearded.

The transfer from Europe to this country of so large a mass of the one metal recognized by the commercial world as the universal instrument of exchange, furnishes a valuable and, just now, an opportune illustration of the function of that metal in business transactions. Whether it has come to us because it can be more profitably used here than it can be in Europe, or whether it is sent hither in return for exports of our wheat, cotton, and other agricultural products, we certainly do not get it in payment for debts to us heretofore contracted. Its arrival is, in fact, a colossal refutation of the often repeated fallacy of the silverites and the bimetallists, that the principal use of metal noney is the payment of long time debts, and that the maintenance of the gold standard, being injurious to a certain class of debtors, the relief of those debtors is alone a sufficient reason for adopting silver in the place of gold.

The truth is, that the amount of money of any kind employed in paying old debts is very smail, compared with that used in paying for goods purchased and for wages and sajaries; and, for any purpose whatever, metal money is required to only an inconsiderable extent. Of course, the buyers of goods and the hirers of labor or services become, for the moment, debtors to the amount of the money they promise to pay, but these are not the debtors for whom the silverites and the bimetallists invoke sympathy. Their efforts are put forth in behalf of borrowers like those on mortgages of real estate, which are created years before they fall due, and which, it is said, become more onerous through the rise in the value of the gold or its equivalent in which they are, by agreebe paid. Debts contracted to-day to be paid to-morrow or next week are, obviously, not those which a change in the value of the money standard affects, appreciably, either way, and yet they are enormous in volume compared with mortgages and similar obligations. A recent report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the exchanges of sixty-six cleaning houses in this country aggregate \$228,000,000 in a single day. whereas that amount of long time debts is not paid in a year. Nor is much actual money used even in paying mortgages. Payment is made mostly by checks; and how little coin is required for these checks is shown by the fact that while last year the exchanges of the New York Clearing House amounted to \$30,000,000,000 and the resulting balances to \$2,000,000,000, only \$20,-000 in coin was used to adjust these balances, the rest of the work being done with paper rep-

resentatives of coin. It is true that there are, at long intervals, times when an unusual demand for gold arises for the payment of debts, leading to the use of extraordinary amounts of it. In financial panics, when there is either a distrust of the paper currency, or not enough of it, gold is called into requisition to supply the deficiency. Thus, in 1893, when a suspension of gold pay ments by the Treasury began to be feared, gold was called for first by the holders of legal tender notes, and, afterward, when most of the banks refused to pay in currency checks drawn upon them, the currency itself was hoarded and gold had to be imported from Europe to fill its place. At present, too, it comes from Europe to supply the needs of the business community for cur-rency to be sent to the agricultural sections. Still these are exceptional occasions, and do not disprove the rule that actual gold is sparingly

employed in business affairs. It is contended by many, that, if gold ceased to be a money metal it would lose one-half or even nine-tenths of its present value. Consequently, they argue, it was the taking away from allyer of the privilege of being coined into money in unlimited quantities, now exclusively enjoyed by gold, which has caused its decline in the market, and that the restoration to it of this privilege would cause it to rise to any point which the law should fix. Undoubtedly the universal esteem in which gold is held, and the universal readiness of mankind to accept it in exchange for other commodities, are elements of its value, just as the universal marketability of a Government bond gives it a higher value than is possessed by other securities bearing an equal rate of interest. But these qualities are not given to gold by legislation; they are inherent in it, like its weight, its lustre, its mallesbility, and its incorrosiveness. All that legislation has done for gold has been to facilitate the transfer of it from hand to hand by coining it, and thus obviating the need of assaying and weighing masses of it every time a transfer takes place. This is proved by the fact that bars of gold, certified by the Assay Office to be of a certain weight and fineness, are accepted as readily as coin is, and often command a pre-

It must be conceded, too, that, in the event of silver's being admitted to free coinage, and the silver dollar's being made the standard of value, there would, for a certain length of time, be a demand for the metal to replace the gold which t would drive out, and that this demand would temporarily advance the price of it. The effect would be like that of our Government's purchases under the Sherman act, which, by absorbing 54,000,006 ounces of silver annually, forced up its price, at first, to \$1.17 per ounce in gold, and then, when they were stopped in 1893, let it drop to one-half that figure. So, a demand by the banks and by the Treasury for silver to replace the gold which they would gradually discard, would, while it continued, raise the value of silver, but as soon as that demand ceased it would fall again, as it did in 1893, when our Government ceased buying the metal, Supposing, now, the free coinage of silver to have lasted long enough for the banks and the Treasury to have obtained all of the metal that they need for a metallic reserve, no further demand for it would exist, and its value, measured in commodities, would be no greater than it would be as bullion. The channels of circulation are already glutted with it all over the world. Our Government holds 350,000,000 silver dollars which nobody will take out of its vaults. The Bank of France has 250,000,000 five-franc pieces stored away which it cannot force into use. Germany has \$80,000,000 worth of thaiers, for which it also finds no demand. All these countries, as well as the rest of Europe. have small silver change enough, and will not coin more. Obviously, the supposed continued demand for silver and its consequent permauent increase in purchasing power are illusions. Some of the advocates of bimetallism, among thom are Gen. Francis A. Walker, and, more recently, Judge W. J. Gaynor of Brooklyn, contend that when silver is made unlimited legal tender in the payment of debts the demand for it for that purpose will alternate with the de mand for gold coin, so that when either metal becomes dearer than the other the demand for t will be transferred to the other, the result being that the value of both will keep close to the legal parity. Thus, speaking of the system which prevailed in France and the Latin Union prior to 1893, Gen. Walker says: "If at any time either of the two metals became less valuable at the legal ratio, every debter instructively sought coin of that metal with which to meet his obligations in preference to com of the other metal. This increased the demand for the cheaper metal; and by that very act decreased the demand for the metal which was becoming

dearer in the market." It is worthy of note that Gen. Walker concedes the failure of bimetallism to keep gold and silver exactly on a parity at the legal ratio. and that at times one metal became dearer or cheaper than the other. This is confirmed by the market records. For example, silver, in 1848, fell as low as 5816 pence per ounce, and then, under the influence of the Australia and

was exported from the bimetallic countries and left its rival in possession of the field. In 1873, when the present drop in silver began, so much of it was offered to the mints of the Latin Union that the free coinage of it had to be suspended, and has never since been re-sumed. At no time, either, did the debtor have any choice as to which coin he would select to pay his debts with. He had, like his creditor, only one kind at his command, and his dahts were contracted as well as paid with reference to the standard which actually prevailed. It was so in this country from 1702 to 1834, when silver was the standard, and again from 1834 to the present day, when gold took its place. The idea that men in whose favor debts are created cannot protect themselves against contingencies as well as their debtor implies a want of experience of human nature worthy only of a college professor.

That the use of the money metals as money is chiefly to serve as standards of value, and only to a limited extent as currency, la proved by the extent to which, in civilized countries, the paper representatives of coin have superseded coin itself. In this country we have in circulation \$1,100,000,000 of paper money, against not more than \$350,000,000 of coie. In Great Britain coin still holds supremacy, but ever there it is supplemented by \$200,000,000 of paper. The note issues of the Bank of France amount to \$700,000,000 of our money, and those of the banks of Germany and Austria-Hungary to \$050,000,000. So long as this paper money is not expanded to a volume which destroys confidence in the power of the Governments or the institutions issuing it, to redeem it in metal on demand it is metal for all monetary purposes. Its value too, rises and falls with the value of the metal which it represents, and that value is regulated not by the demand for it for monetary purposes but by the demand for it in the arts and in manufactures. Gold and silver are commodities like copper and tip, and it is their commercial and not their currency uses which cause them to be accepted as standards.

MATTHEW MARSHALL WINANGIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Range of Prices on All Securities Denit in During the Week Ending Oct. 10, 1896.

NITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN \$1,000s). Open High Low Clos-ing, est, est, ing. 72000 U S 4s, c, 1925, 11 84 11 64 11 54 11 54 78000 U S 5s. c. 1114 1114 1104 1104 1000 Ala. Class C 934 934 934 934 10000 V F d 29s, 1991 574 574 574 5754 BAILBOAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN \$1,000s).

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45 NY. Ch & St L 4 .- 102 102 101% 102 9 NY.NH&H4s.detfs120 120 128% 128% 2 N W a f fas. r. 105% 10

Open- High- Lou-Clos-ing. 24 28 Sales, Name, (no. 218 R 9d pf inc, 8d IP. 25% 153 R 2d pt to, A IP., 29% 281 R 3d pf inc. 3d I P. 23% 24 141 R 3d pf inc. A I P. 28% 28% 17 Rio Grande W 1st. 69% 60% 214 31 80 Pac of Cal cn.. 86% 86% 29 So Pac of N M 1st. 1034 1034 103 2 St P & S C 1st 126 126 125 125 1 St P & Ma,E M 1st 1004 1004 1004 1006 4 St P & Ma Mex 4s. 88 88

3 St P & Ma. M C 5s. 102 % 102 % 102 % 102 % 102 % 102 % 102 % 102 % 102 % 102 % 105 1 St L & S F gul 55... 93 93 93 93 93 1 St P 1st 8s 104% 104% 104% 104% 1 St P 1 St C 2 M 7 St 10 St 1

18 P 1st, 8 M d.....115 115 115 116 5 E P & Nor Pac 8s.1104 1104 1104 1104 1106 23 San A & A P 1st 4s. 5246 5246 50 52 212 South Hally 5s... 85 854 814 814 15 L, V & T H 1st... 1014 1014 1014 1014 1014 68 Jo & G 11st... 184 14 39 39 42 Tex Pac 1st 5s... 81 814 80 804 88 Tex Pac 2d in ... 188 184 164 164 17 terre Haute 1st... 104 104 104 104 31 Tex & Nor en 5s. 944 944 94 944 7 T, C 1 & R 6s, 13 div 826 824 824 825 25 701 St L & K C 1st. 25 Tol, St L & K C lat,

1 Wh & LEist..... 99 99 90 99 2 Wile & Peol 5a. 68% 68% 68% 68% 68% 1 W N Y & Palst... 104% 104% 104% 104% 1 W N Y & Pagni... 40 40 40 40 26 West N Y & Pain. 9 9 9 9 30 Wis Cen 1st, T R.. 34 34 31 31 31 34 40

Total sales of railway bonds (par value), \$5,381.00 BAILWAY AND OTHER SHARES.

Open- High- Low- Clos-50 Adams Express. 144 144 143 03% 80 Amer Tob pf 95% 97% 21505 At, T & S Fe ... 134 134 12 12! 16062 At, T & S Fe pf. 204 204 184 18! 318 Ann Arbor pf. 20 20 20 20 6 Roston A L pf. 100 100 100 100 18% 18% 1200 Breece M. 21 25 2000 Brenswick Min. 21 21 1000 Bait & Ohio..... 14 14 8180 Bay State Gas. 13 13 382 Brooklyn R.T... 1994 20 870 Brooklyn Unit. 90 90 .21 25 .21 194 194

370 Brooklyn Uno. 90 90 90 90 1000 Canada South... 45% 45% 44% 45 275 Canadian Pac. 57% 57% 57% 57% 57% 172101 C. M & St P ...

575 Himots Steel... 42% 44 556 Iowa Central ... 7 7% 545 Iowa Central pf. 27% 29 865 L Eric & West... 15 15

230 Metropol True. 974 974 934 122 Michigan Cent. 01 % 20 Minn & St L. . . 16% 01% 01% 91% 16% 16% 16% 70 70 70 20 20% 18% 91% 10 M & St L 1st pf .. 70 5810 Missouri Pac.... 20 500 Mo, K & T 104 6025 Mo, K & T pf.... 235 50 Mobile & Ohio... 19 19 19 19 19 185 Morris & Essex. 160 160 160 160 12 Norf & South ... 64 64 64 64 20 N, C & St L.... 70 70 70 70 2693 N J Central 103 103 100 100% 1256 NY Central.... 914 924 91 1592 Nati Lead.... 214 214 20 958 Nati Lead pt... 854 854 84 476

772 North Amer.... 5 5 49
10 NY&N H..... 170 170 170
205 NY,&St L..... 114 114 10
10 NY, CASL L. 129 70 70 70
500 NY, CASL L. 224 24 23 10% 11 70 70 23 23 25 N Y S & W S M S M S M S M 1960 N Y S & W pt... 21 M 21 M 19 M 19 M 5 Ontario & Min . 10% 10% 2510 Ontario & West. 13% 13%

2510 Cuttario & West. 1512 96 96 150 Oregon Imp ... 96 96 97 7 Oregon S1... 14 14 14 14 5324 Pacific Mail... 20 2016 1816 116 116 116 116 105 Peo. D & E. 1% 1% 1 504n4 Pmt & R. 30 I P. 19% 20% 18 39734 Phil & R. AAP 24% 24% 90781 Philtar, AAP 24% 24% 21% 22% 920 Pullman Pal Carl 48 148% 148% 148% 148% 1150 Phila C. C. A. St. L. 12% 12% 12 12 12 190 P. C. C. & St.L. pf. 43 43 43 120 P. C. C. S. St. Pr. 43 43 43 43 100 Quicksilver ... 114 115 115 117 120 R. W. & O. ... 114 114 114 114 114 202 St. L. S. W. ... 4 4 314 315 315 202 St. L. S. W. ... 54 58 58 596 59 200 St. P. & Dul. ... 20 20 10 19 700 St. P. & Dul. ... 20 20 10 10 19 700 St. P. & Omaha... 385 385 38 33 36 200 St. P. M. & M. ... 110 110 110 110 110 100 Standard Gas... 82 82 124 Southern Pacific 154 154 5076 South Railway.. 8% 8% 16855 South Rwy pf.... 24% 25% 23 234

15900 Teun Coat & I... 22 830 Texas Pacific... 634 5711 Union Pacific... 694 22% 205 Un Pac, D& G ... 10 Utlea & Bik Riv. 151 151 982 U.S. Rubber 16 16 190 U.S. Rubber pf... 70 70 15 140 U S Rubber pf... 70 70
1412 U S Cordage ... 414 414
402 U S Cordage pf... 8 84
400 U S Cordage ft... 17 17
1775 U S Leather ... 814 88
2040 U S Leather pf... 554 58
1870 Watash ... 6 614
2090 Wahash pf... 144 15
10 Wells-Fargo Ex... 87 87
10818 Western Un Tel. 83 8314
6080 Wheel th Le pf... 274 20 15% 16 13% 87 87 814 82 5% 59 26 27

080 Wheel & L Epf. 274 20 10 Wisconsin Cens. 14 14 Total sales, 1.093.883 shures. BANK STOCKS. Open High Low est. Closing

2714

174 174

15 Show & Leather 90 90 90 90 90 90 Western Sational ... 114 114 114 114 SILVER CERTIFICATES. Open High Low-lates. ing. est. est. Closing. B8000 Silver bull etts. CC 66 68 65 65 65 65

*** SUNDAY, Oct. 11. The Treasury balance at the close of business on Saturday was \$239,929,400, of which \$124.

redeem national bank notes, \$18,750,094, a de-

The imports of general merchandise, including dry goods, at the port of New York last week, were \$7,930,278, against \$8,104,266 the previous week and \$10,264,001 for the corresponding week of last year. The imports of spede for the week were \$2,271,183, of which \$2,213,296 was gold, making total specie imported since Jan. 1, \$64,693,022. Exports of specie were: Gold \$0,000 and allver \$501. 240, a total of \$893,240, against \$1,040,436 the previous week. The exports of specie since Jan. 1 have been: Gold, \$51,414,800, and sliver,

\$41,164,830, a total of \$92,579,822.

The weekly statement of averages of the Clearing House banks shows:

Oct. Oct.s. Changes,
Leans. \$450,106,000 \$450,303,000 Inc \$3,21,300 Deposits. 454,733,100 458,444,800 Inc \$3,75,700 Circulatin, 10,000,000 20,905,800 Inc. \$60,400 Legito'rs. 74,405,200 71,770,000 lec. 2,005,800 Specie. 55,801,100 58,450,400 Inc. 2,744,300 Rese's. \$180,200.300 \$130,220,400 Inc. \$11,100 B's've r'd. 113,888,275 114,621,200 Inc. 937,925 Surplus. \$16.526,025 \$15.509,200 Dec. \$026,825 The surplus a year ago was \$14,176,000, and two years ago \$60,847,325.

Financial.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO. HENRY W. DONALD, Auctionese.

RECULAR AUCTION SALE STOCKS AND BONDS, TUESDAY, OCT. 13, AT 12:30 P. M.,

at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St. (For account of whom it may concern) 4 shares stock of the corporation James II, Brawster & Company (Reorganized, 5100 cach, 18,000 Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo R. R. Co. 6 per cent, tiold fonds, due 1964, \$100 cach, Lists at Auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty at.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. TO THE HOLDERS OF

Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, Equipment Mortgage Bonds. The undersigned committee have prepared a plan and agreement for the protection of the interests of hondholders, and have filed the same with the Central Trust Company of New York, dated October 10th, 1809.

1869).
Bondholders are requested to denosit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the Centrel Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City, under said agreement, on we before November 30th, 1850 Holders of Consolidated Morigage Houds will poand agreement, on ir before November 30th, 1550 Hoblers of Consolidated Mortgaxe Honds will re-ceive a cash payment of \$37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for de-boiled securities.

Copies of agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman, HENRY W. POOR, HENRY C. ROUSE, Boudholders' Committee, ADRIAN B. JOLINE.

ADRIAN B. JOLINE.

BERDERT B. TURNER.

Counsel

J. N. WALLACK Secretary.

NEW YORK, October 10th, 1896.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY. TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Preferred and Common Stock:

NEW YORK, October 10th, 1898. CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

${f THESTATETRUSTCO.}$

100 Broadway.

Capital and Surplus, \$1,800,000. Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Exec utor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates, Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes Full Charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on Deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President. W. L. TRENHOLM Vice-Presidents
W. A. NASH.
MAURICE'S DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paino,
Henry H. Cook,
Charies R. Flint,
W. L. Trenholm,
W. L. Trenholm,
W. L. Trenholm,
W. L. Trenholm,
Jonnoton,
Joseph S. Halleck,
Edwin A. McAlpin,
Andrew Mills,
William A. Nash,
George Foster Peabody,
Thomas A. McIntyre,
Edward E. Poor.

Mortgages for Sale. A large number of the best New York and Brooklyn mortgages constantly on hand, \$15,000,000 hurnished to investors since Jan 1, 1896,

TITLE GUARANTEE TRUST CO Offices, 146 Broadway, N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. E. cor, 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.

CAPITAL, \$2,500,000. SURPLUS, \$2,000,000.

TERRE HAUTE AND PEORIA RAILROAD CO. Default having been made in the payment of the interest upon the first mortgage five pore at fifty year bonds of the ferre Haute and Provia Italicoal Company, secured by mortgage to the Choice and though you have been succeeded by the Ferre Haute and Indianage of Salitrond Company, with came did September 1, 1800, the undersgood have observed to act as a Committee to represent the fit bests of the bondholders in the enforcement of their chairs. Head holders are requised to depend of their chairs. Head holders are requised to depend on their chairs. Head holders are requised to depend on their chairs. Head holders are requised to depend on their chairs. Head holders are requised to depend on their chairs. Head holders are requised to depend on the reduction of with Mesers. Breach & to be a first the first holder of the reduction of application to either the Trust Company or Mesers. Dreach & Committee.

NEW YOUES, September 16, 1820.

MARK T. (OX, Chairman, JAMES A. BLAIR. Or Blair 5 Co. JAMES W. PAUL. Jr., 5THONG & CALWALADER, Counsel, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE First Consolidated Mtge. Bonds

Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. Co. The undersigned Committee now represent more than a majority of bonds, deposited under the Roor ganization Plan and Agreement with the Central Trust Company of New York and the Old Colony Irust Company of Beston.

Additional deposits will be received during the period named in the agreement. CHARLES PARSONS, 15 Broad St. New York. FinanciaL.

United States Morigage & Trust Oc.

Transacts a General Trust Business. Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate. Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds. Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.

George W. Young, " President,
Luther Kountzo, " Vice-President,
James Timpson, " 2d Vice-President,
Arthur Turnbull, " Treasurent,
William P. Elliott, " Secretary,
Clark Williams, Asst. Sect's and Treasurent,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr.,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountzo,
Charles L. Henderno, James Timpson,
Buchard A. M. Courdy,
Differronts,

Richard A. McCordy.

DIFECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
Gustav E. Kissel.
Litter K. Lunius.
Litter K. Lunius.
Lowis May.
Theodore Morford.
Theodore Morford.
Richard A. McCurdy.
Richard A. McCurdy.
Richard A. McCurdy.
William W. Richards. William Babcock,
Famont Charke,
Charies D. Dickey, Jr.,
William P. Dixon,
David Dows, Jr.,
Theo, A. Havemeyer,
Charles H. Henderson,
Jimes J. Hill
Gardiner G. Hubbard,
Gardiner G. Hubbard,
George W. Young.

Guaranty Trust Co.

of New York. Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co. Mutual Life Building, 65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - 52,000,000 SURPLIS, - - - 82,000,000 ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, PIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President. ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President, GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President. HUNRY A. MULIRAY, Trens. and Sec. J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS. Samuel D. Babcock, Adrian Iselin, Jr., George S. Baker, George S. Bowdein, Frederic Conwell, Augustus II. Juilliard. James N. Jarvie. Richard A. McCurdy, Walter G. Oakman, Walter It Gillette. Robert Goelet, Alexander E. Orr. Henry H. Rogers, Henry W. Smith, H. McK. Twombly. It Somers Hayes Charles R. Henderson, Frederick W. Vanderbille

Continental Trust Company.

OTTO T. HANNARD. 1st Vice-Pres's WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH,

GORDON MACDONALD, 2d Vice-Pres't and Sec'y HENRY E. DAROLL, Assistant Secretary Designated by the Supreme Court as a Depositary for Court Moneys. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Interest Allowed on Beposits.

Executes all Trusts.

TRUSTEES.

William Jay.
Alfred M. Hoyt.
James C. Parrish.
Robert S. Hott.
Gordon Macdonald.
Henry M. Taber.
Gordon Macdonald.
Henry M. Taber.
Gordon Morrie.
Guiver Hardman, Jr.,
William Alexander Smith.
William Arexander Smith.
William Arexander Smith.
William A. Hazard.
Frank H. Platt.
Trenor J. Park.

WHICKERBOOK P

CAPITAL SI,000,000,00

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY

FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits. Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House. Acts as Executor, Guardian or Administrator of Be-tics, and as Receiver. Registrar, Transfer and Finan-al Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ludies.

ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED K L. FLDRIDGE Secretary.
J. HENKY TOWNSEND, Assit Secretary.

Manhattan Trust Co., CAPITAL STREET S1,000,000 Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is A Leant Depository for Money.

Trustee of Mortrages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrate of Stocks and Bonds.

Interest Allowed on Deposits, subject to check through New York Clearing House.

John Kenn, John Kenn, Yice-Presidenta, Amos T. French, Island, Chas. H. Smith, Seerly W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.

Thos. I. Greene, Auditor.

Ancust Felmont, 1888.

August Jelmont, 1888.

August Jelmont, 1888.

L. Cassart, 1888.

August Jelmont, 1888.

L. Cassart, 1888.

August Jelmont, 1888.

L. Cassart, 1888.

August Jelmont, 1888.

August Jelmont, 1888.

L. Cassart, 1888.

August Jelmont, 1888.

August Jelmont, 1888.

August Jelmont, 1888.

August Jelmont, 1888.

John J. Cassart, 1888.

John J. Griswold, 1888.

John N. A. Griswold, 1888.

John N. A. Griswold, 1888.

John J. Waterbury, 1888.

L. T. Wilson

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD. APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS
FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE,
OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES. LISTS ON APPLICATION. N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS. 15 WALL STREET. LOCOMOTIVES. Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

SIMPLE OR COMPOUND LOCOMOTIVES TO THEMS
OWN DESIGNS OR TO SPECIFICATIONS.

Modernly equipped shops.

Annual capacity 300 locomotives.

Terms made satisfactor.

Correspondence Holleited.

Bankers' Cards.

 ${f VERMILYE\&CO}$ BANKERS,

NASSAU & PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY, Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK 17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.

DEAL IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Clections and Meetings. THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS

on Saturday was \$239,920,400, of which \$124.

40.300 was gold. The national bank note circulation outstanding at the close of business on Saturday was \$234,502,422, an increase for the week of \$531,639. Balance of deposits to BWAYNE & SWAYNE Counsel, 130 Broadway, N. W. FEMBER GITY, October 5, 1396.